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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Queen of the Toilet

Sawyer's Barbers Soap is now an indispensable article to the Toilet. No one should be without it. Only thirty cents a cake.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Country Merchants

Will naturally buy where they have a guarantee that they are getting the best article at the lowest prices. Such a place is Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street. There you can get many articles at or less than Eastern prices, especially Patent Medicines, White Lead and Oils, Varnishes, Fine Indigo, Pomades and Hair Oils, Perfumery—all descriptions. Call and examine stock, learn prices, and be convinced. Remember the place—Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Great Closing Out Sale

Of winter dry goods, furs, cloaks, flannels, blankets, &c., &c., at Dunlap, Luker & Co's.

Persons in want of anything in the dry goods line would do well to call and examine their stock as they have marked all goods down to extremely low prices to close out their entire stock. Call early and get a bargain at DUNLAP, LUKER & CO.'s,
136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Dry Goods at Retail.

We are now offering our well assorted stock at greatly reduced prices, for the purpose of reducing it preparatory to getting in our spring stock. Remember, we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Ladies' Furs—Immense Stock.

All that immense stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs, Ladies' Fur Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps, Gents Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves, will be sold at a great reduction at the First Class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139, Wood street.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

Western University.

The quarterly examination will be in University Hall, between 9 and 10 o'clock Thursday and Friday of this week. The friends and patrons are invited to be present. The annual exhibition of the Junior class will be given Friday evening. The next term will commence February 5th. More than 200 students have been in attendance the present term. The Faculty now consists of eleven Professors in the different departments of ancient and modern languages, sciences and preparatory English. This is a State Institution, depending for its existence on no man or set of men, the whole income of which, and thousands of dollars besides are expended for its support. The purpose of the Trustees is to furnish the very best advantages to young men preparing for business or any of the professions. No superficial course of study and no temporary expedients are resorted to to increase its funds or popularity.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

A Little Doubtful.

Only, only, only, only $10, $10, $10, $10, $10 For what? Why, a beautiful set of teeth. A perfect imitation of nature. Call and examine before going elsewhere. No. 246 Penn street. Artificial eyes, nose and palate, perfect imitation of Nature, made to order at the lowest possible rates, and warranted to give good satisfaction. Call and examine specimens. Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street. Read the following: A set of teeth for $10 such as other Dentists charge from $25 to $50, and warranted perfect in every respect. Owing to the facilities we have for manufacturing Artificial Teeth, and always buying our materials by large quantities, thus getting a large discount on our bills, we are enabled to make the same piece of work 25 per cent. cheaper than any Dentist west of the Alleghenies. Call, examine and judge for yourself. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. A lady always in attendance to receive and assist in waiting on you. Call and examine our variety of teeth and work them, and then judge for yourself whether we do not make the best piece of work for the least money of any Dentist in Pittsburgh. An examination is all that is necessary to convince you of the above facts. No. 246 Penn street is the place. No. 246 Penn street is the place. No. 246 Penn street is the place. N. B. No charge whatever for administering the gas and no extra charge for extracting teeth.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 79 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Put the Question

Generally to your friends, as to what preparations they use for their teeth, and the response, nine times out of ten, will be Sozodont. This no longer necessary to impress its merits upon the public mind, experience has taught the world that, as a means of beautifying and preserving the teeth, invigorating the gums, and giving a pleasant aroma to the breath, it has no rival in either hemisphere.

The Turkish Ambassador.

Much curiosity exists to witness the arrival of the Turkish Ambassador, on a visit to our city. We understand he will arrive this forenoon, at one o'clock, and should the weather permit, will pass through the principle streets of the city, thus giving the people an opportunity to see his excellency.

Not being very well acquainted with the grammatical construction of our language, he will come prepared with a printed speech, copies of which will be furnished to those making application.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, and kerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Public Health—The Press.

Advertising has been pronounced "undignified" by the medical faculty. A physician who advertises a valuable remedy to filty people in his private practice would receive the old shoulder from his professional brethren, should he make its merits known to millions through the business columns of a newspaper press. This may be "dignified," but is it benevolent, humane or just? Whoever is fortunate enough to discover or invent anything that will prevent or cure, or alleviate human suffering, is bound to make it known through every channel of communication within his reach, to the general public. For many years the merits of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have thus been proclaimed to the world, and multitudes have been restored to health, or saved from fatal maladies in consequence. As new facts have been developed in relation to the operation of this most pure and potent of all Stomachics and Alteratives, they have been stated in simple language to the people of many lands; and if the proprietors of the medicine have derived profit from their dissemination, thousands upon thousands of individuals have been benefitted thereby to an extent beyond all estimate. In the West Indies, Canada, Australia, and South America, Hostetter's Bitters were recognized as the sole specific for Dyspepsia, the best possible safeguard against epidemics, and the finest invigorant in cases of General Debility, and the only effective stimulant entirely free from noxious ingredients.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO.

Memorial in Reply to Colored Men's Protest.

BILL FOR REPEAL OF FISHING BOUNTIES.

Expenses of Public Printing.

LOUISIANA MEMBERS LEAVING.

Senator Dixon and the President's Declaration of Policy.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1866.

MEMORIAL ON THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO.

The Senators and Representatives elect from Colorado have presented a somewhat lengthy memorial to Congress, in which they reply to the protest of colored citizens of that territory against its admission as a State, with the present constitution. The following paragraphs are taken from this memorial:

"Instead of having been carried by fraud the vote on the Constitution was universally received as a fair verdict after the vote was known. The election for members of Congress, State Officers and members of the Legislature were participated in by all parties, and in all parts of the territory in good faith, proving a hearty assent to the adoption of the Constitution.

"Further, it is not true, as the language of the protest implies, that there is anything in the Constitution excluding the colored children from the public schools, nor is there anything in its provisions restricting the colored man from the full enjoyment of all the immunities, rights and privileges of white men, excepting the privilege of the elective franchise, and for this and all of its provisions the Constitution provides a ready mode of amendment.

"We further remark that it is believed that the privileges sought to be secured to the few colored men of Colorado, who do not, probably, exceed one hundred or one hundred and fifty in all, can be more readily and speedily attained by the present admission of the State than by its rejection.

"The people of Colorado having, at great expense of time and labor, organized their State Government, after having been invited to do so by act of Congress, having complied with all the essential conditions, and entered out the spirit of said act, we respectfully submit whether it would be right to set aside their work and deprive them of its advantages, for a doubtful prospect of sooner securing the elective franchise to the few colored people that reside among them".

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF PAYMASTERS.

Another reduction in the force of the Pay Department will take place on the 1st proximo by the muster out of thirty or forty additional Paymasters. The number of volunteer Paymasters now in service is about one hundred and thirty.

MORE TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

A private letter from Paris, received here by the last mail, says that several regiments of Austrian and French troops were preparing to sail from Toulon for Mexico.

THE RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

At the four principal ports, from the 13th to the 20th of the present month, amounted to three million, eighty-five thousand dollars in gold.

GENERAL THOMAS.

An ineffectual attempt was made to-day to get Major General George H. Thomas upon the floor of the Senate and House. The old hero, heating of the plot, left the Capitol post haste.

CUSTOM HOUSE INSPECTION.

An inspection of the several Custom Houses on the Northern Atlantic coast, will soon be made by officers from the Treasury Department.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

The Postmaster General recommended in his report an enactment requiring all mail matter to be prepaid, and the House Post Office Committee agreed to report a bill carrying out that recommendation. In consequence of a forcible recommendation made to the Committee, by publishers of the country, showing how injurious the measure would be to their interests, the Committee has reconsidered it, and decided not to report the bill.

COMMITTEE REPORTS—REPEAL OF FISHING BOUNTIES.

The House Committee of Commerce has decided to recommend a repeal of the fishing bounties. It is understood that if the repeal is carried the New England members will endeavor to get a drawback on the salt used in curing fish.

The Senate Military Committee will report against ceding Harper's Ferry property to West Virginia.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN WISCONSIN.

Senator Doolittle has introduced a bill granting two hundred thousand acres of land to Wisconsin to aid in completing a breakwater and pier, and ship-canal, to connect the waters of Green Bay with those of Lake Michigan. The canal must be at least one hundred feet wide and thirteen feet deep. The lands are to be subject to the disposal of the authorities of the State, and if the canal is not completed in three years all unsold lands shall revert to the Government.

COST OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

A document from the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, gives in round numbers the following as the cost of printing for the various Departments, during the year ending, the 1st of last October. Congress $700,000; War Department $483,000; Treasury Department, $262,000; Postoffice Department, $114,000; Navy Department, $98,000; Agricultural Department, $15,000; Interior Department, $20,000; Judiciary Department, $20,000; State Department, $9,000.

LOUISIANA DELEGATION GONE HOME.

The Democratic members elect to Congress from Louisiana, disgusted with the Radical temper of the House, left here this evening for their homes, pretty thoroughly convinced that their chances for admission to this Congress are hopeless.

DIVISION OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT INTO BUREAUS.

A bill will shortly be introduced in Congress organizing the Quartermaster's Department, by dividing it into four District Bureaus, each to be under the head of an officer independent of the Quartermaster General. Gen. Grant, it is understood, favors the sub-division.

ANOTHER MUSTER-OUT OF SURGEONS.

And Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers was ordered to-day. Among the officers discharged were the following: Surgeon J. J. Craven, late physician to Jeff Davis; Assistant Surgeon H. G. Keeper, Kentucky; Richard B. Brown, Pennsylvania, and John Wood, of Ohio.

TWO PRESIDENT'S DATE DECLARATION OF POLICY.

Senator Dixon, the distinguished Senator referred to in the President's manifesto, promulgated yesterday, is considerably annoyed at the mention of his name in connection with the the affair, and is very anxious to have it go forth that he is no way responsible for its publication.

FIFTY-FIVE MONEY ORDER OFFICES

Will be opened in the principal cities and towns in the South on Monday.

GOVERNOR AIKEN

Of South Carolina, was heard to-day before he special committee of the House on Freedmen's Affairs. General Howard, at the close of Governor Aiken's testimony, introduced some negro witnesses who established many facts which the Governor attempted to disprove.

PARDONS.

Elias Rector, former Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arkansas, has been pardoned by the President. Twenty-four Alabamians, two Texans and one Missourian, of the twenty thousand dollar class, were also amnestied.

About three hundred petitions for pardon from North Carolinians, forwarded by Gov. Worth, are now ready to be acted upon, and will probably be granted to-morrow.

Secretary Seward and the Monroe Doctrine—Cholera Abating.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The *Herald's* St. Thomas letter says: Report says that Secretary Seward told Santa Anna that the Monroe doctrine would be enforced, and on no account would the United States permit the establishment of an Empire in Mexico.

The cholera has abated somewhat in the principal towns of Guadaloupe, but retains full force in the interior. There has been no diminution of deaths, which number, in all, 11,200.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented the memorial of the Board of Trade, of Pittsburgh, favoring the general railroad law.

The annual message of the Governor was received.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. White—Supplement to an Act relative to the payment of bounties to veteran volunteers.

Mr. Landen—Extending to banks provisions of an Act allowing railroad companies to employ police officers.

Mr. Wallace—Empowering Courts of Oyer and Terminer to take cognizance of and punish counterfeiting of Government Securities and National Bank Notes.

Mr. Graham called up the act incorporating the National Insurance Company of the city of Allegheny. This bill requires that the stock shall be paid in the legal tender notes of the United States. Passed finally.

HOUSE.

Mr. Danks presented a petition from the citizens of Shaler township, against the closing of certain roads.

The Governor's message was read.

Mr. Slack offered a resolution to print fifteen thousand copies of the message.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize the act of School Directors of Unity township, in Westmoreland county; to exempt certain persons from bounty tax in the county of Allegheny; to establish a ferry across the Allegheny river at Reno; to incorporate the short line railroad.

Adjourned.

STEAMBOAT BOILER EXPLOSION.

Eighty Persons Reported Lost.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—The steamer Missouri exploded her boilers this morning at two o'clock, at the mouth of Green river. The wreck floated down and sunk a mile and a half above Evansville, Indiana. Her officers and crew numbered about one hundred. A report from Newburg says only twenty survivors were taken off, including the wounded.

EVANSVILLE, (Ind.,) Jan. 30.—From a gentleman from Newburg, Indiana, I learn that the steamer Missouri exploded at ten minutes before two o'clock this morning, opposite Robertson's saw-mill, half a mile below the mouth of Green river. The explosion was distinctly heard all over this city and at Newburg.

The steamer Dictator was near the Missouri at the time of the explosion, and ran along side until took off the survivors. The Dictator touched at Newburg and took on board Dr. W. and Robert Slaughter, but left no list of the lost and saved, and but few particulars. The steamer is in possession of the Evansville and Cairo Packet Company. From a gentleman who got off the boat here last night I learn there were out five or six ladies aboard. He says there were a good many gambling on board, but how many he could not say. The safe and some of the books were brought to this city this morning. The cabin register has not been found. The port list shows that the officers and crew numbered about one hundred. A report from Newburg says only about twenty survivors were taken off, including the wounded. Capt. Hurst and his two sons were on board.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Over One Hundred Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 30.—It is just reported here that the steamer Miami blew up and burned on Saturday last, six miles above the mouth of the Arkansas river. One hundred and thirty lives were lost.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

The Position at the Beginning of the War.

PAPERS COMMUNICATED TO SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The message of the President in answer to the Senate inquiry for information relative to the negotiations in 1861, with Mexico, for the purpose of marching United States troops to Arizona, through Mexico, encloses papers upon the subject from the Department, from which it appears that on May 4th, 1861, Senor Romero called the attention of Mr. Seward, to a project of Southern men for seizing Mexico and establishing slavery therein, and declared that Mexico conquered independence through the blood of her children, and will maintain it to the last against any invader who may attempt to take it from her, and that she will never consent that any human being shall be reduced to slavery within its territory it is a free country in which no man is born a slave, and any treading upon which liberty rejoins to those who have the misfortune to lose it. He therefore wishes to a range between Mexico and the United States by which such shall guarantee the boundaries of the Mexican Republic as now agreed upon, and prevent the introduction of slavery into Mexican territory. He would make an immediate requisition for such treaty or arrangement, that no European nation should participate therein, lest it might become a motive or pretext for the intervention of slavery. Seward fairly replies in public in particular parts and America in general.

Mr. Seward replies, May 7th, that such designs of the insurrent here are at the present of Mexico cannot be carried into effect, if their designs against their own Government are thereby defeated. Full instructions were given to Mr. Corwin to establish such relations with Mexico and the other American republics as will strengthen their power and enable them to maintain their own and every independence coming from the other continent.

In another let er of the same date he asks permission from the Mexican Government for the passage of troops through Mexico and territory for their concentration in Arizona. Mr. Romero, on August 20th, communicated the declaration of Mr. Seward, acknowledges the liberal and magnanimous assurance of confidence, and promises that Mexico shall have no occasion to regret the courtesy.

HOMESTEAD BILL FOR THE SOUTH.

Freedmen's Bureau and Loan Bills.

SUIT AGAINST WALL STREET BROKERS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The House Committee on Public Lands has agreed to a bill which brings all the public lands of the South under the provisions of the Homestead Act.

The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs are ready to report back the Senate bill enlarging the Freedmen's Bureau, with a few amendments. One of them was adopted to satisfy Gov. Aiken and others, who made objections to the bill as it passed the Senate. The amended bill provides that whenever the lands are restored to their former owners, upon the agreement of the occupants, the latter shall forgive from the Government forty acres out of the public lands.

The *Post's* Washington special says the Ways and Means Committee have low of the taken a vote upon the McCulloch loan bill. It has been laid aside temporarily, and a new bill has been drawn up. The Secretary is willing that modifications should be made to which no loan will be necessary. There is no conflict between the Secretary and the Committee, and there is a prospect that the bill will be so prepared as to meet the approval of both.

The suit brought by Mr. Thaddeus B. Curtis to recover fifty-three thousand dollars damages from the firm of Seyton & Wainwright, Wall street brokers, was brought to a close this morning, it having occupied the attention of the Court for the past four days. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff, that the defendants sold for him four hundred shares of Harlem stock and one thousand shares of Reading, simply lead running stock, without giving him, by which he sustained a loss of $32,000 in the rise of the stock. The defendants set up the plea that they informed the plaintiff with fair notice that they reserved the right to sell him out whenever the stock held by them for him fell below the margin of the agreement. That they notified the decline of Harlem through the only manner they had, his postoffice address, and not hearing from, or seeing him, they disposed of the stock. The plaintiff alleged that it was only a bogus sale, and done to defraud him. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Action of Congressional Committees—Amendments in the Internal Revenue Laws, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says the report of the Internal Revenue Commission meets only a qualified approval. The New England interests regard it favorably, but it has been strongly objected to as contemplating the perpetuity of taxation and the national debt, and as providing for an immense host of officials.

The Committee of Ways and Means will modify some of the measures proposed, and among others the reduction on the whisky tax, which will be maintained at the present rate. Western influences on the House Committee will secure the adoption of the report against the payment of fishing bounties.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Mr. Kay, of Chicago, who has just returned from a trip through the Southern States, was before the Committee on Reconstruction this morning, giving evidence in reference to the condition of the South.

Unfounded Story.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The *Times* Washington special says the story that the President signified his intention to appoint a Provisional Governor for Virginia is unfounded.

ADVICES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Order Concerning Mexican Emigrants.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

Correspondence Between Gens. Weitzel and Megia.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—General Sheridan to-day refused to allow emigrants to leave here to go Mexico. He does not prevent vessels from going.

Ex-Governor Rollin died here to-day, suddenly. Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned in honor of his memory.

The Mississippi is falling. The great Morganza Levee and Parish Point Coupee will be repaired in about ten days, to keep out the water. German laborers and their families are now arriving in that parish under a contract of labor on the plantations.

The steamer Star of the Union, tugs Shuey Flag and Matamoras from New York, and Raleigh from Charleston, with cargo, and the steamer Cromwell have arrived.

Cotton sales 3,200, at 48. Molasses, good to prime at 80@90c. Coffee at 28@29c. Sterling at 46. Gold, at 40. Freight unchanged.

The official correspondence between General Weitzel and Megia, regarding the Bagdad affair, is published. The former states that he sent three hundred men to Bagdad, at the request of General Escabado, purely as a humanity and not for the purpose of military service to either party.

Megia replies briefly stating that he has notified his government of all occurrences that took place at Bagdad.

The French Naval Commander before his departure for Vera Cruz, to report matters officially protested, in short notice against the invasion of Mexico by American soldiers.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Fessenden introduced a resolution which was adopted, authorizing the payment of $50,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, to defray expenses of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of men in the Signal Corps, asking to be discharged from the service, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution that John P. Stockton is entitled to a seat in the Senate as Senator from New Jersey, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for the national defence by establishing an active volunteer militia throughout the United States, all able bodied citizens between twenty and forty-five years of age to be enrolled, with exceptions similar to those in relation to to the draft during the rebellion. A Bureau of militia is authorized, as well as Adjutant-Generals in the States. There shall be one active Regiment of Infantry in each Congressional District, Territory and the District of Columbia, of citizens between 21 and 35 years, to be enrolled for six years or during the war, if any is declared within that period. Officers in the States to be appointed by the Governors, and in the District by the President, and shall be selected from persons who have been examined by a Military Board appointed by the same authorities. Regimental commanders to appoint their own non-commissioned officers.

The last section provides that the President may order the whole or any part of the volunteer militia into the service of the United States during insurrection, rebellion, foreign war or in case of any obstruction of the laws too strong for the civil authorities to overcome. Upon suppression of either, and any member who shall fail to appear without valid excuse may be tried by court-martial for desertion.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Dixon called up the bill for the sale of stamps and stamping the envelopes of the Postoffice Department.

During the discussion on this subject, the morning hour expired, and the chair ordered that the bill to protect all persons in the United States, in the enjoyment of the civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication was before the Senate. The question was upon the adoption of Mr. Trumbull's amendment, the substitute for the enacting clause of the words, "That all persons of African descent, born in this country, are hereby declared citizens of the United States."

Mr. Saulsbury, called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. VanWinkle spoke against the amendment. He didnot think it wise or constitutional to adopt it.

Mr. Trumbull withdrew the amendment above stated, and offered in lieu of it the following: "That all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign power, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, without any distinction of color, &c."

Mr. Kenny, of Kentucky, inquired if Mr. Trumbull intended to naturalize the Indians.

Mr. Trumbull said we deal with Indians by treaty and not by law, unless in reference to those who get incorporated into the United States and are subject to taxation.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the fact that this amendment would naturalize a great number of Chinese children in California.

Mr. Trumbull said the children of Chinese parents born in this country were citizens, if this were not true there were many counties in Pennsylvania so inhabited by Germans that there were millions of citizens in them.

Mr. Lane said there were Indians in Kansas who owned lands but were not citizens.

Mr. Henderson asked Mr. Lane if he did not know that he had sat at the table of men he ever saw was a mixture of negroes, and Indians in Kansas.

Mr. Lane, said this mixed race lived south of Kansas. He still adhered to the assertion.

Considerable discussion ensued between Mr. Cowan and other Senators.

Mr. Howard then took the floor. He said he had received a letter from one of the Confederate Generals in Texas, in which the writer states that some time ago a Union man was discovered in Texas, and he was about to raise the Federal flag over his house. After the close of the war he was waited on by a citizen, and told that the flag must be hauled down. That while on Texas soil he must accept the situation of their defeat, they could not submit to anything of this kind. He refused to take down the flag, and he paid for it with his life. This was the spirit in which some of these same reconstructed rebels of the South. They accepted the situation simply, that was all.

Mr Howard stated, that when the constitutional amendment was before the Judiciary Committee, he was a member of that committee, and the reason of the amendment was not he knew to be intended for precisely the kind of legislation now before the Senate. He denied that the only effect of the amendment was to confer citizenship on the negro race. Such was not the construction intended by the friends of the amendment, nor by the people of the United States, nor by the liberty loving people of United States. Without such a law of this kind, he said, the people of the Southern States would have a right to expatriate the negro, or compel him to labor for whatever his master might please to give, thus reducing him to a state infinitely worse than slavery.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, to insert after the words "foreign power," the words "or tribal authority."

Mr. Johnson said the amendment of Mr. Trumbull proposed to define citizenship. Nobody was more willing than he to admit that such a definition was desirable. The Dred Scott decision, however, had decided that persons of African decent, whether born in the United States or not, could not be citizens under the Constitution, and that decision had not been set aside. It was his opinion that the only way to accomplish the end proposed was by a Constitutional amendment. Legislation of the kind proposed, he thought, would be unconstitutional open as before. He doubted the authority of Congress to pass such a bill. The bill, he said, would in effect not only the colored but white people; under it, no State could distinguish between the citizen born on its own soil and the citizen of another State or country emigrating to the State.

Mr. Johnson proceeded to speak of the details of the bill, and to show that its operation would conflict with the laws in the State of Missouri and other States, regulating the police affairs of such States.

Without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House, by a majority of thirty votes, refused to pass the resolution admitting Messrs. Byers, Kyle and Abernathy, from Arkansas, to the privileges of the floor till otherwise ordered; in other words, refusing to extend to the gentlemen the same courtesy extended to the gentlemen from Tennessee.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill for supplying deficiencies in certain civil expenditures for the year ending June, 1866.

A message from the President was received transmitting information in regard to the surrender of the pirate Shenandoah, which was referred. Also a message transmitting a report of the Provost Marshall General, relative to the enlistment of the one hundred days men.

Mr. Rice, of Mass., introduced a bill for the better organization of the Navy. Referred.

The House agreed to print 20,000 copies of the detailed report from the manufactures.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, asked leave to offer a resolution, but objection was made that the House will co-operate with the Secretary of the Treasury in his efforts to bring the currency of the country to a specie basis.

A bill was introduced for a ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Referred.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the freedmen's bureau.

Mr. Elliott, offered several amendments.

Mr. Donnelly suggested an amendment to provide common school education for all who may apply therefor.

Mr. Hulburd spoke in favor of the retention of the Bureau.

Recess was had till evening, for debate on the subject of the President's annual message.

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. Hubbell had the floor and moved to adjourn, in order to allow members to attend the President's reception. The vote stood two in favor and two against. The Speaker voted with the former, and declared the House adjourned.

Oil Refinery Burned—Several Men Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Petroleum Refinery of Mr. James Charter, on the corner of Johnson and McWharton streets, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. Two of the stills exploded and a terrible conflagration ensued, seriously injuring three workmen. A large quantity of material and all the buildings were destroyed.

Twenty-two families are rendered homeless by the fire.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speedy Trial of Jeff. Davis

GEN. SHERMAN IN THE HOUSE.

The President's Views

CANADIAN FRONTIER SMUGGLING.

The Speech of Mr. Raymond.

THE TRIAL OF SEMMES.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Rumors with more than the ordinary foundation for sensational reports, are rife that Jeff. Davis is to be speedily brought to trial before a Military Commission. The gathering of Major Generals, to which yesterday's dispatch alluded, it is said is with reference to the trial, which is to be made imposing with distinguished names. It is certain that the Generals are here ostensibly to consult upon military matters, but really, if we may believe the report, to organize a Court for the trial of the head of the late Rebel Confederacy.

General Sherman entered the House of Representatives yesterday, while Mr. Raymond was speaking, and was introduced by his brother. The House took a recess for five minutes for the purpose of giving the members an opportunity to welcome the distinguished guest. Speaker Colfax introduced him to the House, and the General received a most flattering reception, for which he returned his thanks in a few simple and very appropriate remarks. He then took a seat by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and soon the pages of the House crowded around him for the purpose of obtaining his autograph.

Secretary Seward and son were at their posts at the State Department yesterday.

The associated press dispatch, giving the President's views of the Constitutional Amendment pending in the House, and the question of colored suffrage in the District of Columbia, is attracting much attention, but to judge from present appearances, is likely to have but little, if any influence upon the action of Congress.

Last evenings *Republican* stated that Mr. Dixon is the distinguished Senator alluded to in the dispatch. It is stated on very good authority that the dispatch, before being given to the associated press, was revised, and its publication authorized by the President. This having become known during the day it excited considerable comment on the part of Congressmen, who found it singular that the President should send his message, and communicate his views to Congress through the channel of the associated press.

Mr. Raymond, in his speech yesterday, referred to the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, to his declarations, private and public, to his first inaugural, to the Hampton Roads correspondence through the Secretary of State, to his message to Congress, to his letters to Horace Greeley and Fernando Wood, and to the reply made to the French proposals for mediation of the 6th of February, 1863, stating that the Congress of the United States furnished a committee of two members, to be designated parties; that Senators and Representatives from the loyal portion of the people were there, already fully empowered to confer, and that seats were also vacant, inviting senators and Representatives from the disconsolated part who might be constitutionally sent there from the States involved in the insurrection.

Mr. Raymond also referred to the action of Congress passed in the same way; to the tariff and revenue laws; to the act for the apportionment of representatives; to a resolution declaring the object of the war to be to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the unity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired. This resolution, passed in the summer of 1861, had been voted for by all the Union members of the House, including the Speaker, Mr. Kelley and Mr. Stevens, the latter gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had not always held the theory that the rebel states were out of the Union; for on the 4th of December, 1865, he introduced a resolution that, if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the executive or legislative branch, should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition on any other basis than the integrity and entire amenity of the United States and their territory as they existed at the time of the rebellion, they would be guilty of a high crime.

He (Mr. Raymond) did not propose to be guilty of that high crime. He had heard it said that the rebel States were stopped by their own acts from claiming their rights. But he submitted that the doctrine of estoppage must be mutual, and that as Congress had declared the object of the war to be to preserve the rights of the States, Congress was estopped from putting in any other plea to-day.

Mr. Raymond also referred to a speech delivered by Chief Justice Chase, nearly a year ago, in Dartmouth College, in which he laid down the proposition that the rebel States remained States of the Union, and that the second process of reorganization was that the Government should now revert to the hands of the Southern people.

Generals Meade, Merritt and Hancock have arrived here, and Generals Sheridan, Terry and Fiske are expected. The three latter will appear before the reconstruction committee.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says investigations recently made by the Commissioner of Customs relative to the smuggling on the Canadian border, have elicited the fact that the hostile Indians of Minnesota and Dakota have for a long time past, been supplied with rifles of the Enfield pattern by English smugglers.

The *World's* special dispatch from Washington says that the trial of Semmes will commence on the latter part of this week or the first of next.

The Senate Military Committee decided to report against the proposition to turn over to the West Virginia authorities the property appurtenances at Harper's Ferry. It is the intention, however, if necessary, to rebuild the works at that point.

The *World's* Washington special says the United States Consular Leghorn, under date of November 21st, informs the Department of State, that the cholera has abated. Quarantine enforced against all vessels coming from Marseilles, Naples and other ports where the cholera has prevailed, has been removed.

From Mexico—Execution of Guerrillas—Italian Immigration Scheme.

CAIRO, Jan. 30.—A New Orleans paper of the 24th says the interior Mexican papers are filled with accounts of the movements of troops in pursuit of guerrillas from the sea coast to the mountains. They also report the continuance of the summary execution of guerrillas, in accordance with the Emperor's decree, which was exhausting the people, and the country was more unsettled than at any time since the organization of the Imperial government.

A plot for overthrowing the goverament of the State of Michoacan had been discovered.

A Liberal Mexican paper published at Brownsville states that certain prisoners were taken from Cortenez and executed privately at Matamoras. All the prisoners taken at Bagdad were liberated.

Additional forced loans have been imposed by the authorities at Matamoras. All connection with Brownsville has been interdicted in consequence of the death of King Leopold.

The Emperor and Empress had returned to the palace at Chapultapec.

The Emperor has issued a decree granting to Lamar Zangronise the exclusive privilege, for seventy-five years, of constructing a working railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla, in Jalapa and Orizaba.

A company has been formed in Tuscany with a capital of a million francs, for the purpose of sending Italian emigrants to the Empire. A portion of the number already arrived, and some purchases of land made. Monterey is garrisoned by traitors, and Matamoras is considered in danger. A French man-of-war has been ordered there with a force.

An earthquake was felt throughout Mexico, on the 15th ult., and was severely felt on the South American coast on the 17th. The oscillations were from east to west. The destruction of the city of Caracas by an earthquake, confirmed.

From Savannah—Sea Island Property—Gov. Allison Released.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The steamer Jacinto from Savannah on the evening of the 27th, has arrived.

The Savannah *Herald* states a resolution passed the Legislature requesting the President to restore to owners their lands on the Islands off the coast of Georgia and Carolina.

Ex-Governor Allison, of Florida, has been released from Fort Pulaski and has arrived at Savannah.

The tailors in Savanah are on a strike.

Four companies of colored troops have been ordered to Columbus.

The *Herald* reports that the cotton market declined one cent; middling quoted at 47@48c. Stock, ten thousand bales.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—General Halleck has issued a general order directing that the military posts in the harbor and vicinity of San Francisco, be detached from the district of California. The order states that in consequence of the importance of the Department of California, and relieves General McDowell of fully half his duties.

A large public meeting was held here last night for the organization of the California Branch of the American Freedmen's Aid and Union Commission. It was addressed by Hon. Cornelius Cole, United States Senator elect, Hon. F. Billings, Mr. Wheeler and others.

A private dispatch received here says: Aspinwall is organizing an opposition line to California via Panama.

Storms on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Advices from Eureka say the weather on the coast for the past fortnight has been extremely severe, as usual known. The snow on Scott Mountain is from twelve to fifteen feet deep. No mail has been received from the south for twelve days. The telegraph line is broken in a hundred places. Communication with Washington Territory over the mountains is broken off. The telegraph line is reported to be almost entirely destroyed. Much damage has been sustained in Willamette Valley. Snow fell to the depth of two feet.

Escape of a Notorious Criminal.

SING SING, Jan. 30.—The notorious Jack Sheppard, Jr., was he styled himself, again escaped from Sing Sing prison at half past 6 o'clock this afternoon. He dressed himself in citizen's clothes and seized a horse and sulky standing in front of the prison yard and drove off at a rapid rate, and took the route towards Pleasantville on the Harlem railroad.

ROBERTS WING OF THE FENIANS.

Preparations for the Pittsburgh Congress.

AN ADAMS' EXPRESS ROBBER PLEADS GUILTY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Roberts' wing of the Fenian Brotherhood are making active preparations

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

THE MESSAGE.

Gov. CURTIN'S annual message, delayed by his trip to Cuba in pursuit of health, was delivered to the General Assembly yesterday. The larger portion of it is devoted, as is appropriate, to a review of his official course, throughout the war, in aiding the general government to put down the rebellion, and to an exposition of the admirable manner in which his counsels and exertions were seconded by the Legislature and the people. The record, as it stands in the message, and as it will stand in the history of the Stsate and nation, is most honorable to the Governor and to the Commonwealth.

The statement of the public finances is, under all the circumstances, most satisfactory. When the rebellion burst out it was reasonably anticipated, on all sides, that the indebtedness would be much increased. It is gratifying to know that instead of an increase, there has been a material diminution of liabilities.

On the question of Reconstruction the Governor exhibits a suggestive reticence. A Delphic utterance, so vague in its import as to be liable to contradictory interpretations, is all he has chosen to vouchsafe. We admire the caution evinced, though it is not in our nature to emulate it.

A NATIONAL MILITIA SYSTEM.

The *Army and Navy Journal* urges that Congress, so soon as it shall have accomplished, at least on paper, the re-organization of the regular army, ought promptly to pass a law for a National Militia System. It does not state that this measure has the countenance of the distinguished officers who direct the military concerns of the Union; but perhaps as much might be inferred from the general tone of the article, and from the intimate relations subsisting between the *Journal* and the officers of the regular service.

The Constitution, in express terms, gives Congress authority to organize the militia of the whole country. But this grant of power has not been exercised. The matter has been practically left to the States.

For some years following the war of independence a military spirit existed; or, rather, the weakness of the infant republic stimulated precautionary measures. As the nation grew in power, a sense of security was engendered, and the militia system gradually fell into disrepute. Finally it became offensive, if not absolutely odious. Repeated attempts, in different States to resuscitate that system, so as to impart to it some degree of efficiency, have totally failed. Even the rebellion, while it aroused a military enthusiasm almost as general and intense as that which pervaded Europe in the era of the Crusades, did not restore animation to militia organizations. Nor has the war left a decided trace of inclination to martial adventure on the masses of the population. The volunteer regiments, as soon as the rebel armies surrendered, became impatient to be mustered out. Having entered the service for the specific purpose of defending the Union in a great emergency, the military ardor of the volunteers cooled as soon as that end was gained. In vain have they been solicited to join the ranks of the regulars. They have done their duty as citizens, and are only anxious to be absorbed into the circles of private life. This feeling of distaste for military employments runs all through the community, and is so marked and uniform as to preclude all hope of a militia system that shall be valuable to the nation or acceptable to the people.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The *London Miner's Journal* of Jan. 6th, makes this statement:

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—"Orders are not yet coming in to much extent; but there is pretty well to do, and decided confidence in the future. Pig iron is firm, and transactions are reported at an advance of 2s 6d per ton on last quarter's sales. The fear that the American Congress may further raise the duties on the import of iron into the States is almost the only spook in the horizon. Should that, however, be done, it will probably give vigor to the free trade agitation, of which there are some signs, *though there seems no hope of the speedy strengthening in Congress of the voice of that party by the admission of the representatives of the late Confederacy.*"

It is not a little curious that the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, largely backed by the iron manufacturers of this city and county, has been earnestly laboring for weeks past, and is yet laboring with all its might, to accomplish an object which is waited for, with intense longing, by the iron manufacturers of Great Britain. This is an anomaly which needs explanation. Is not the iron interest of Pittsburgh sufficiently depressed? The employers have cut down wages from twenty to twenty-five per cent., because they cannot go on at the former prices, without loss. The workmen say they cannot go on at the wages offered, and support their families decently. Just at this point the *Commercial* is exceedingly anxious that some sixty unrepentant rebels, filled to overflowing with the hatred of the Northern people, and of their prosperity, shall be rushed into the two Houses of Congress. Every man of these sixty is a British free trader, and ready to stab our manufacturing interests. Can there be a wilder infatuation?

JUDGE LAWRENCE'S SPEECH

Some days ago, acting on the presumption that the telegraph correctly reported a speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio, we expressed, in strong terms, our dissent from what appeared to be the scope of its inculcations. Since then we have read the speech as reported in the Congressional Globe, and find he did not take the positions the telegraph led us to suppose he did. His views of the whole subject of taxation, instead of being narrow and sophistical, were broad, sound, and comprehensive. The objection, moreover, that he raised to apportioning taxation according to population instead of property, was well taken, nor does he differ from us in estimating capabilities as property.

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.

Cincinnati has had the sensation of a noted death-bed repentance, and the press of that city describe it in as ornate rhetoric as the reporters of this city did the closing scenes in the life of Mrs. GRINDER. This Cincinnati woman was born of a respectable and prominent Kentucky family, was seduced, followed a life of sin, for many years, and up to her last sickness kept a fashionable brothel, in which hundreds of young females were systematically corrupted. When confronting death she became first penitent and then devout. She sought the offices of the ministers of religion, and they attended at her bed. Dismissing the courtezans from her premises, she united with the church and died rejoicing in the brightest hopes religion affords.

A RICHMOND paper asserts that the Vagrant Law which Gov. PERRY prohibits from being enforced, was copied from the Pennsylvania Statutes on vagrancy, so far as defining the offence of Vagrancy is concerned. That may be; but the punishment of that offence, in this State, is simply short confinement in jail, while in Virginia it is to be sold into virtual slavery.

Mr. RAYMOND, in his speech on Monday, laid down the ground that the revolted States were in, and always had been in the Union, and could not be got out except by expulsion; that as such they were entitled to representation in Congress; and that having "*resumed* their places in the Union under the President's guidance," Congress could not dictate terms to them differing from those applied to other States.

Admitting all this to be true, for the moment, will Mr. RAYMOND answer the following questions:

I. If the revolted States were never out of the Union, and are therefore entitled to representation in Congress, would they have been entitled to send their representatives to that body, during the time of their revolt? If not, why not?

II. If they were never out of the Union, how can they "resume their places" in it, having never lost their places?

III. If they have "resumed their places in the Union under the President's guidance," where did the President get the authority for such guidance? By whom, and when, was he clothed with the power to dictate the terms of their return?

IV. Is Congress the law-making power of this government, or the President?

Like every other member who has undertaken to defend the restoration policy, Mr. RAYMOND uses the most contradictory arguments. He contends for the impossibility of a State going out of the Union, and then talks of the revolted States "*resuming* their places in" it, which they cannot do if they have never left it; and while denying to Congress, the law-making power of the government, any right or power to dictate the terms of re-admission, claims for the President, who is merely the law-executing power of the nation, the power to name whatever terms he chooses, thus making him virtually an Autocrat.

NEW YORK.

The commercial supremacy of the city of New York was assured by the genius of DEWITT CLINTON. The means was the construction of the Erie Canal. Her unrivalled harbor and easy access to the ocean would of themselves ultimately have enabled her to bear the palm of commerce and popularity from Philadelphia; but the building of the canal quickened her triumph.

There has been a feeling that New York was superior only in commerce; and the claim has been set up that Philadelphia was ahead of her in the variety and amount of manufactures. The returns of the Internal Revenue for 1865 show that this is not the fact. New York surpasses Philadelphia in manufactures.

In New York last year the manufactures reached the value of $159,000,000 against $135,000,000 in Philadelphia.

The aggregate amount of internal taxes paid in New York was $37,150,411. This was derived from seven districts, as follows: 4th, $8,466,156; 5th, $1,827,381; 6th, $4,300,378; 7th, $1,626,384; 8th, $8,558,657; 9th, $2,077,578; 32d, $10,269,871. Those returns include only the territory covered by the city charter.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

STRIFE FOR CLERKSHIP.—The applications filed for clerkships at the Treasury Department have now reached 22,000, and every day augments the number. It is a singular commentary upon this strife for office that no class of persons in this country are so notoriously put to it to live on their incomes as the clerks in Washington. Congress is incessantly importuned for their relief, many resign from sheer inability to live here, and yet the pressure for clerkships is unprecedented.

MILITARY CONSULTATION.—Major-Gens. Sherman, Meade and Thomas have been directed by Gen. Grant to confer with him at his headquarters relative to reductions of the military forces, the dispositions of our troops, and affairs generally within the limits of their respective commands. Other prominent regular army officers have been ordered to be present at the conference had if not been that they are stationed at points distant from army headquarters.

Gens. Grant and Sherman had a long consultation with the President and Secretary of War yesterday. The new Army Bill and the general sentiment of the South are understood to have been the special subjects of consideration. Gen. Sheridan has also been summoned here by Gen. Grant, and will arrive in a few days to give in his opinions upon pending military legislation.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Among the *on dits* is one that Hon. George Brandreth, a Republican Representative from Westchester, intends to offer a resolution sustaining the President's reconstruction policy, and calling for the thorough re-establishment of the Union at the earliest possible day. The Disunionists will send the resolution, if they can, to the Committee on Federal Relations, or perhaps the House will consent to send it to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hoskins, as Chairman of the Committee, will, being a Union man, report the resolution back to the House for its favorable action, and then the fun will commence in awful earnest. If Brandreth only has the gift to stand firm, and does not pass the part played by Raymond, he will win an excellent triumph, which his mark. The Democrats will unanimously sustain the resolution in a patriotic spirit, and from a sincere desire to strengthen the hands of President Johnson.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE MANUFACTURE AND TRADE IN WOOL.—While the woolen manufactures of the country have doubled since the commencement of the war, it is shown by official figures that in the four years ending June 30, 1865, the wool shoddy and woollens imported make an aggregate of $82,000,000 of which the manufactured wool imported is $70,000,000, costing $45,000,000. Nearly all of the imports of wool under the late tariff came in either at three or six cents per pound, the duty averaging less than five cents. Of the shoddy imported from South America, which are fine merinos, are invoiced at less than twenty-four cents per pound.

The announcement is made that one of the Virginia delegation, upon his return to Congress telegraphed to Richmond from Washington on last Wednesday that it is the intention of President Johnson to supercede the present legislative State government by a provisional one. This has received credence in Richmond, and has created much commotion and excitement. It is financial as well as political circles there.

CHARGE AGAINST SEMMES.—It is the determination of the Navy Department to prefer such charges against the rebel pirate Semmes that if convicted of the violation of such articles of war as believed by them he has been guilty of violating, he will be sentenced to death.

The Dead Alive—Singular Adventures of a Soldier.

On Sunday morning last, the family of Capt. D. V. Dawley, of Le Claire, one of the oldest and most respected of Scott county citizens, were made glad by the arrival home of Mr. Daniel H. Dawley, Capt. D's son, who, for nearly two years past, until about a month ago, was supposed to be buried in some unknown grave in rebeldom. Mr. Dawley was a member of Company F, 15th Regiment Iowa Infantry, and was captured by the rebels in northern Alabama, we believe, and was given up as dead.

A month ago Captain D. was surprised by receiving a letter from his son, stating that he was alive, but moneyless and helpless in the mountain districts of North Carolina, fifty miles or more from a postoffice. Mr. Thomas McCoy, a former member of the regiment in which Mr. D. had served, at once started from Le Claire in search of the kind-hearted comrade. He found him in the home of a poor unpolished North Carolina Unionist, still suffering from a wound and fracture of his leg, both injuries received in his successful effort to escape from his captors, and utterly helpless to return to the regions of civilization and home.

The North Carolina loyalist, with whom he had sought and then slept, had faithfully secreted him from the rebels, and cared for him to the best of his ability; but more he could not do. Mr. Dawley could not walk; his protector had no team or horse. To make himself known outside of his retreat as a former Union soldier, was to brave certain death. And so he waited and prayed for deliverance.

We learn that Mr. McCoy represents the rebel spirit in North Carolina as exceedingly bitter toward all Northern men, and considers the only life made as one not to be taken with impunity by any one not fully prepared to fight or die if need be.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

Hard Times in England.

The English are severely exercised in mind to see point for the financial difficulties which are impending. The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to *eight* per cent., and there is stringency in the money market. The London *Times* laughs that the reason is because large exportations have been made to the United States on credit since the close of the Rebellion, and it warns English merchants against the evil consequences of over-confidence. But this theory is denied by commercial men. They say that the exports to the United States in eleven months amounted to £18,000,000, but that in the same time the imports of cotton alone into England were worth £13,000,000. There were, therefore, only £5,000,000 to be accounted for, and this could be made up easily by other American products sent to Great Britain, and by cash payments. According to this statement the theory of the *Times* is altogether incorrect, and some other cause must be assigned for the difficulty. Now what that cause is does not seem to be discovered by any of the British financial geniuses who are investigating the subject. It remains a perplexing and inconvenient puzzle, and as the English cannot solve it, Americans cannot be expected to account for it.

The planters of South Carolina, like those of Louisiana, are taking active measures to prevent off-leaving of land and negroes. A resolution lately adopted at a meeting of land-owners, says: "It is the sense of this meeting that any land-owner renting land to negroes, to be worked free from the control of himself or some responsible agent, is the present condition of the negroes of this district, pursuing a course ruinous to them and highly detrimental to the peace of the community and the interests of the whites; that we bind ourselves not to infringe the letter and spirit of these resolutions, and to discourage the infringement by others as far as our influence extends."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Opeloussas (La.) *Sentinel* says: "We see it stated in some of our exchanges that an agricultural company from Maine have purchased several thousand acres of land in St. Landry, and are going directly to work. This is news to us, and we only hope it is true. St. Landry has much to tempt settlers, being fertile and unpopulative, and many beautiful sites for rural residences. If half the population of Maine should emigrate to her broad limits, there would still be room for more, in her beautiful prairies and productive bayou lands.

SIGNIFICANT.—The New Orleans *Times* of Jan. 9 contains the following editorial paragraph: "We learn that the Navy Department is now engaged in refitting and preparing for active service eleven iron-clads at this port, and that they are now rapidly approaching completion. It is also rumored that military orders have been issued requiring vessels bound for the Rio Grande to call at Galveston, in order to convey troops to the Mexican border. There is evidently something in the wind."

The Memphis *Argus* of the 11th, has the following announcement: "It will, doubtless, somewhat astonish those in the North who have been led to believe that the freedmen here are 'agin' General Forrest to the death, to learn that on yesterday he left for his Mississippi plantation, per steamer Bart Able, with 224 male and female laborers, together with their children. With them he has made satisfactory contracts, and designs rendering a good account in the way or 'staple' next fall."

A NEW hotel has recently been opened in New Orleans, by Gen. BANKS, that, if neither seeks nor desires the patronage of northern gentlemen. An army officer, who found that he could not secure the attendance of waiters unless he furnished his own, and was bluntly told that the servants had orders not to wait on United States officers.

An order has been received by the Water-Proof Cloth Company, of this city, from the Cowsley Commissariat Cairnes for the hall of the House of Representatives in Washington. It seems that the newly-set imported from England to supply two months' rations, which are now not stand the wear, but is already half worn out.

A FOOT-PAD darker, named Dawson, was fined $20 for ferociously cursing a white gentleman.—*Mobile Advertiser, &c.*

It would be interesting to know how much white gentlemen are fined in the sunny South for "ferociously cursing" pompous darkies.

GEN. GRANT, Hon. John Covode, Gen. Wilson, and the rebel ex-General Joe Johnson met in Washington on Saturday, on the cars of the Pennsylvania railroad, where each had gone to transact some business. The ex-general is now president of an express company, having an office in Philadelphia.

GEN. GRANT, at Mrs. Douglas's wedding party the other evening, was called upon by Secretary Stanton for a speech, and responded in the following laconic style: "I am right glad to see you all."

A Fenian Denied Burial from a Catholic Church.

Bartholomew Higgins, a promising young lawyer of Watertown, was buried yesterday. He died of consumption after a short illness. The deceased had a large circle of friends, who sincerely mourn his early demise. He was a prominent Fenian—a circumstance which excluded his remains from being received in the Catholic church in this village. Arrangements had been made for the funeral services in the church, when a telegraphic dispatch was received from the bishop, the tenor of which is not known; but as the reverend father in charge, who was a warm friend of the deceased, declined to open the building for the ceremony, it is supposed that the bishop refused his sanction to the occupation of the church for the purpose stated. From this it would seem that the heads of the Roman Church are determined in their opposition to Fenianism in this country.—*Troy Times, January 26th.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Spring Session of H. M. TWINING'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence on the FIRST OF FEBRUARY NEXT, Diamond Street, opposite the Court House, where a few applicants can then be admitted. ja27:2wd3w.

NOTICES.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LINCOLN OIL MINING COMPANY will take notice that a meeting will be held at THEIR OFFICE, No. 4 Hand street, on FEBRUARY 3TH, at 3 o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing year, also, to raise money to carry on the work of the Company. By order of the Board.

ja31:3td ROBT. M'KAY, JR., Sec'y.

CHERRY RUN CENTRAL OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 29, 1866.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in this Company and not transferred to them on the books of the Company, will find it to their interest, either to have the same transferred or notify the Secretary of their ownership. WM. E. GARNEY, JR., Secretary.

ja27:3wd

NATIONAL BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 26, 1866.

BY AUTHORITY FROM THE Comptroller of the Currency, the Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. out of the reserved profits, payable in shares of new stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), making the capital fifteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000).

Stockholders will have credit on the books of the Bank with one new share of fifty dollars for each two shares held on this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1866.

When this allotment makes one-half of a share a portion of the dividend, the owner may complete a share by a payment of twenty-five dollars, or receive that amount as an equivalent, but this option will cease upon the completion of the increase of capital, when all remaining fractions will be paid in cash. ja27:2wd&w7. H. M. MURRY, Cash'r.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—Proposals are invited and will be received by the Board of Directors of the Poor of the City of Allegheny, until 12 o'clock, on the 2nd day of February next, from two to six o'clock p. m., for the Burial of Paupers, if not sooner contracted, as may be ordered by said Directors. Proposals will also state the price of delivery at the Poor House, and the City Hall. Any further information can be obtained by calling on

M. QUIGLEY,
Secretary to Board of Directors.

ja29:3td Third Story City Hall.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 26, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at THIS OFFICE until SATURDAY, February 3d, 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m., for furnishing the CITY OF PITTSBURGH AND BLANK BOOKS during the fiscal year, commencing February 1st, 1866.

ja27:3td JOHN MCCARGO, Controller.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORMAL CLASS.—There is a Class of Ladies meets EVERY SATURDAY MORNING in SHAFFER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE ROOMS, No. 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, of which Prof. SHAFFER, of the Iron City College, will assist on NEXT SATURDAY, Feb. 3d. ja27:4wd

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the scholastic Year, commences on the 1st of February, and closes on the 25th of June.

Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or College. Pupils received at all the head teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.

Having purchased the large and commodious School property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs to conduct his School more in a private way by a provisional one. This has received credence in Richmond, and has created much commotion and excitement. It is financial as well as political circles there.

For Catalogues, apply to the Principal.

WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
ja24:1m*w at West Chester, Penna.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will expose to Public sale, at the Court House, in City of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 24th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A LOT OF GROUND in the CITY of Pittsburgh, on the corner of Logan and Fourteenth streets, being Lot No. 1 on Deaster street by fifty-four feet deep, and having thereon erected a three story Brick Dwelling house, a two story Frame Dwelling House, fronting on Logan street.

TERMS.—Cash, the purchaser to pay for all papers and stamps. Possession given April 1st, 1866.

ja31:4wdtw Admr'x of H. T. R. MURPHY, dec'd.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 46, December Term, 1865. Mary Prime Hathaway, by her next friend, William Whiteside, vs. William Hathaway. In Divorce.

And now, December 23d, 1865, the Court appoint David Reed, Esq., Commissioner to take testimony in this case, in the city of Pittsburgh. And January 15, 1866, on motion of Mr. Palmer, attorney for libellant, the Court appoint Dr. Skinner, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to take testimony at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on commission to be directed to said Dr. Skinner, upon giving ten days notice by publication. Interrogatories filed.

Attest: JACOB H. WALTER, Prothy.

In pursuance of above appointment, the undersigned Commissioner, will proceed to take testimony in the above case, at his office, No. 108 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, February 10th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. DAVID REED,
ja16:18:23:31 Commissioner.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid, on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury, as a sinking fund.

ja18:1mwf JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

REFRESHMENTS.

UNION SKATING PARK.—The RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT is now ready for furnishing ladies visiting the park with Meals and Refreshments in the Ladies' Reception Room. The Saloon is exercised exclusively for gentlemen requiring refreshments. The charges the same as at any other first-class Restaurant in the city.

A small large supply of Skates will be found at the Skate Room ja24:1wd

RE-PLATING.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY.

By having your Old Table Ware RE-PLATED AT HOME.

CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c.

Can all be re-plated and made to LOOK AND WEAR EQUAL TO NEW AT SMALL COST.

dec13:MWTT. JOHN M. CORNWELL, No. 781, Clair Street.

UPHOLSTERY.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS, ... T. ROBNICK

FOURTH STREET UPHOLSTERY No. 8, FOURTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.—The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article in their line, viz: Cornices, Ornaments, Curtain Goods, Comforts, Feather Beds, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Blinds, the celebrated Patent Shades of all kinds; also, the celebrated Patent Spring Bed Bottoms. Prompt attention is given to re-making, cutting and laying down Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc.

ROBERTS & ROBNICK

FOUND.

FOUND—A Pocket Book, near the Post Office, Allegheny City. The owner can have it by calling at McCLINTOCK'S SHOE STORE, No. 92 Federal street, and paying for this advertisement. ja29:3td

WANTS.

WANTED.—WAGONER.—A Sober and industrious DRIVER can find steady employment. Apply at REYMER & BROS.

ja29:tf Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "O. J.," at GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS GAS AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first rate hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire at T. T. EWENS', successor to Addy & Ewens, 105 Wood street. ja3

WANTED.—AGENTS.—To sell a work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns;" by Henry Copper. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

51:tm

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR! We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $80, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder: All* other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free.* Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

dec26:eod&wAwF

WANTED.—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c., by the Hamilton & Co. GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have filled our stock with over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for twenty-five. Three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is the time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5673, P. O., New York, Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York. ja27:3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Stock and Interest of one of the BEST MILLINERY AND TOILET ESTABLISHMENTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY, as the proprietor is about to quit business. Address Lock Box No. 134, Allegheny City. ja17:2w

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. The Slo k and Improvements, with the Lease for the same, of the SHOP on the corner of Federal street, now doing a good business in Novelties and Short Iron Ware; would make a good stand for an active young man. The present owner is desirous to remove to the East. Inquire at No. 46 Federal st., Allegheny. ja31:3td

FOR SALE IOWA LAND—$1,600 ACRES OF LAND, situated near Dubuque, Iowa, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, to be sold for SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

FOR SALE—155 acres of Coal, situate in Smith township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, 3 miles below Midway station, about 27 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 36½ Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. ja26:tf

FOR SALE. The Contents, Fixtures and Good Will of a first-class Grocery Store, now doing a good business and in a good location. The above can be purchased cheap, as the owner is compelled to sell on account of sickness. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of P. S. BALES,
ja31 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—Two small Brick Houses in the First Ward, Allegheny, on Robinson street, No. 2 and 4, each 2 stories high, 2 rooms deep, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Also, two small Farms, six miles from the city. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of M. A. KING, Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Beaver street, Allegheny. ja31:3td

FOR SALE—160 acres of first-rate Land, situated in Texas county, Missouri. This tract was entered in 1860, selected with great care for a friend. Will sell the whole for $500. Apply soon.

Also, that neat Country Seat, three acres, full of choice fruit, good house, barn, &c., 3 miles from the city. Price $4,000. R. McLAIN & CO.,
ja21 Real Estate Agents, 92 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A first class Residence, containing 13 rooms, finished in modern style, with marble mantles, gas in every room, with lot, shrubbery and fruit trees, large carriage house, stable and ice-house; Lot 20 feet front by 273 feet deep, situate on second bank, Allegheny. Also, 16 acres of land on Thom's Run, 4 miles from the city, within a few miles of Philadelphia and Erie R. R., said to underlaid with coal. Enquire of J. ALEXANDER WEIR, 58 Fifth street. ja24:1wd

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well finished two story NEW HOUSE on Wylie street, near corner of Chatham, with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor; rooms corresponding on second floor, marble mantles, slate roof, large yard; within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office. Also, on far end of same lot, a most convenient two story Brick, containing four large rooms, two down and two up, cellar whole length of building. Inquire of DR. STERRETT, 27 Penn street. ja24:3td

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A Frame House, and Lot, situated at McCoy's station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, opposite the depot. House contains a dwelling and store Room, and has been used as a store for a number of years. The location is good, and there is an excellent country trade. For terms and particulars, apply to J. OWENS, or J. KENNEDY, 78 Federal street, Allegheny. ja22:2wd

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY

OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Old and J. S. Liggett. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling, Frame Barn, &c., a Vineyard of one acre, and the balance of ground filled with choice Fruit Trees. In full bearing. A description of this desirable place can be easily got to by the Beaver road or Woods' Run Street Cars.

Apply on the premises, or address J. L. CARNAHAN, No. 128 Walnut street, Pittsburgh. ja20:3td

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet sawed Timber, from 10 to 40 feet long; 100,000 feet sawed Timber, Railroad to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

Also, 100,000 feet Pine Boards and Plank, at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa., for sale by JAMES T. BRADY & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

dec7:tf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE BRICK FRONT PROPERTY, AT WILKINSBURG RUN STATION.—Fifteen miles from the city. Lot, 50 feet front by 150 feet deep. Dwelling House, with 10 rooms and garret, built in the most substantial manner. Also, a Brick Store Room, with 5 rooms above, fronting on Penn street. Also, a Brick Dwelling House, with 6 rooms, fronting on Penn street. Also, a Brick Dwelling House, with 6 rooms, fronting on Logan street.

TERMS.—Cash, the purchaser to pay for all papers and stamps. Possession to be given April 1st, 1866.

ja15:4wdtw JOHN M. MURPHY, dec'd.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Steam Saw Mill, situated on the Ohio river, 2 miles above Sewickley, and 15 miles below Pittsburgh, with 2 gangs of saws, and all other machinery complete. Also, 2 dwelling houses, 1 store house, and 2 acres of ground. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 1 mile above Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 1 mile below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 2 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 3 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 4 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 5 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 6 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 7 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 8 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 9 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 10 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 11 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 12 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 13 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 14 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 15 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 16 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 17 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 18 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 19 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 20 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 21 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 22 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 23 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 24 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 25 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 26 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 27 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 28 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 29 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 30 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 31 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 32 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 33 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 34 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 35 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 36 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 37 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 38 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 39 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 40 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 41 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 42 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 43 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 44 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 45 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 46 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 47 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 48 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 49 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 50 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 51 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 52 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 53 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 54 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 55 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 56 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 57 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a dwelling house, on the Ohio river, 58 miles below Sewickley. Also, 2 acres of ground, with a d

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 30, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, health generally among our people, and that this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full duty to the country, to herself and to posterity.

I apprised you in my message of the 27th of November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representatives.

The balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1864..... $1,942,393 63
Receipts during fiscal year, ending November 30, 1865..... 6,219,689 67

Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1865..... $ 8,162,183 30
The payments for the same period have been..... 5,788,527 16

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865..... $ 2,373,656 14
The operations of the sinking fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of September last, as stated in my proclamation, were as follows, viz: Amount of debt reduced, $715,511 26, as follows, viz:

Five per cent..... $435,921 62
Coupon loan..... 200,000 00
War loan..... 79,493 00
Interest certificates..... 2,896 64
Domestic creditors..... 578 00
The discrepancy between the reduction of the public debt, as shown by the statement at the close of the fiscal year, and that in the proclamation at the close of the sinking fund year, arises from the fact, that the one closes on the first Monday of September, the other on the 30th day of November.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of December, 1851, $39,379,063 94.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1865, viz:

Five per cent. stocks..... $1,703,317 88
Four and half per cent. stocks..... 20,000 00
Domestic creditor certificates..... 578 00
Military loan, act of May 15, 1861..... 179,250 00
$ 1,903,315 88

Public debt, December 1, 1865, $37,470,258 06.

Assets in the Treasury:

Bond Pennsylvania railroad company..... $ 6,709,000 00
Bonds Philadelphia and Erie railroad company..... 3,500,000 00
Interest on bonds Philadelphia and Erie railroad company..... 1,050,000 00
Cash in Treasury..... 2,373,658 14
13,023,658 14

Liabilities in excess of assets... 23,852,589 92

Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1865..... $25,408,168 94
Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1865..... 23,852,589 92

Improvement in condition of Treasury since Nov. 30, 1860... 2,555,579 02

By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war, not refunded by the General Government, have been $4,025,827 21. This includes the direct tax paid to the United States by the State, which is not reimbursable; the balances due the militia, $631,476 43 paid to the militia, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due the State from the General Government.

The necessity for extraordinary expenditures having ceased with the suppression of the late rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected.

It has been the habit of late years, to appropriate, freely, annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations are almost every year increasing in number and amount. Houses of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums—these appear to me to be proper objects of State bounty, because a few of them are sufficient for the whole State, and to leave them to be provided for by the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection, the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should think, be left to the support of the benevolent parties who established and control them.

It is unjust that the people of the Commonwealth should be coerced to pay taxes in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of charities conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropriations be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified.

The taxes at present laid on corporations are unequal, and to a certain extent thereby unjust. I recommend the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, with a view to a revision of the system.

Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to affect named purposes, sometimes without clearly designating the amount of money to be expanded, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent, and has already led to abuses.

I recommend that the practice be corrected, and that no appropriation be made without naming the exact sum appropriated, the specific purpose to which it is to be applied, and designating the officer through whom it is to be expended, and providing that the accounts shall be settled in the Auditor General's office in the usual manner.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the Treasury, on the 30th of November, 1865, was then, and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 1865, the State debt was $492,358 06 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. Those are truly gratifying facts.

Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances, to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one-half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of $3,000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that re-payment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State, and add immensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authorities would lose very little, as it is notorious, that from the difficulties of assessment, they receive very little from these sources.

In case of such repeal, I recommend the adoption of some effectual measure for enforcing correct returns of such objects of taxation, with appropriate penalties for the neglect or refusal to make them.

I make these recommendations believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation, and to greater economy in their disbursement.

Many acts are on our statute books, incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made, that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war, against armed treason, has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania for the National cause, the most of the men now remain in the service. The spirit which animated our people, at the outset of the rebellion, has never flagged; and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State, in aiding to maintain the unity of the government and in its defence against the assaults of its enemies.

In my first Inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of her citizens. At the time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, nor that it would grow to such fearful proportions as it in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even, yet stubborn will, her ability and resources has been fully justified by the manner in which she has done her duty during the late eventful period.

On the request of the President of the United States, I took the responsibility of calling the Legislature, on the 9th day of April 1861, setting forth that military organizations, of a formidable character, which did not seem to be obeying the call of the President, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, while Pennsylvania yielded to no State, in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the enforcement of the National law could meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military force at the Capital, and to so amend and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military organizations of the state. On the 15th day of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purposes indicated in my message.

It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually commenced—and it is believed to be the first official act in the Legislatures of any state, or by the National Legislature.

The first call made by the President for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was on the 15th day of April, 1861, for twenty-five thousand men, and that of this number, the quota of Pennsylvania was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three months, unless sooner discharged. With unsurpassed alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call, in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people, that the monstrous wickedness which had conceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, could not be suppressed but by a colossal force.

Major General Robert Patterson was assigned, by the General Government, to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the call of the President, a communication with Washington was almost entirely cut off. General Patterson, prompted by the urgent necessities of the situation, made, on the 30th of April, a requisition upon me for twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be mustered into the service of the United States. Under this requisition, I selected from amongst the many applicants, the regiments which first reported themselves for service, and which were in a state of preparedness. The promptness of the people of the State was manifested by the number of companies that offered themselves, and I was allowed to each county, as nearly as practicable, a number proportioned to its population. Only eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and mustered into the service, before the order to suspend further enrollments and musterings, under instructions from the War Department.

On the 18th day of May, 1861, the secretary of War, in a letter communicating the plan of organization, for three years regiments, enjoining the necessity of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months militia already called into the service, twenty-three regiments, which number, and no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge."

The following statement of troops raised as above stated, comprised 20,529 men. The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the companies, under the call, had arrived in camp at Harrisburg, and other companies and military organizations of hope at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich agricultural, manufactories and storehouses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the militia force of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defense of the State and the General Government, and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly on the 29th of the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, disciplining and training of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States.

The Legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provisions for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete organization, clothing and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. McCall, who was selected to command it, with the commission and rank of Major General. This corps contained 15,000 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying them, until their entry into the United States service, was $855,416 87. They were encamped in different parts of the State, excepting two of the regiments commanded by Colonels Chas. J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and a battery of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles F. Campbell, which, at the request of the War Department, were sent on the 23d of June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, in Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active service in the field. At the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken on a requisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, seven regiments in full respects ready for active service were in Washington and Baltimore.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were recalled, and, with the other two regiments of the corps, forwarded to Washington.

On the 29th of July, 1861, the secretary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State, and of the Union as fully shown by subsequent events. Most of the men who filled its ranks had been accepted by me under the call for twenty-five regiments, which was afterwards rescinded.

They had left their families and homes under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making future enlistments.

By act of Congress of 22d and 25th July, 1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several states for volunteers to serve for three years. In pursuance of this authority requisitions were made on this State, and fourteen regiments were promptly furnished. In the meantime authorities had been granted by the President and the War Department to numerous individuals to raise regiments in different parts of the State, which seriously interfered with the action of the State authorities in filling requisitions regularly made under the acts of Congress.

The embarrassments arising from this conflict of authority, and from the large number of troops in Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz:

During the year 1861		120,794
do do	1862	71,490
do do	1863	43,045
do do	1864	91,701
do do	1865	25,810
Total		352,884

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States Navy.

I refer, for more minute details of all the military operations of this state, to the reports of the Adjutant General, of the other military departments of the state, and to my previous annual messages, without which my report would be imperfect. If I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations for the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the Chiefs of the Departments, and officers of my personal staff.

An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made when it is stated that over forty-three thousand (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announced to the War Department that over 4,000 men were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders.

It is our proud privilege to have remembered, that the first military aid from the loyal States, which reached Washington, was the forces of Pennsylvanians, who arrived there on the 18th day of April, and thus became the Capital of the Nation was, the second time threatened, after the battle of Bull Run, the regiments of Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were the first troops sent forward.

From the beginning of the war to its close, the State has never faltered in its support of the Government.

Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld nor squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field, is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it would be impossible to recount them in the proper limits of a message, without doing injustice, or, perhaps, making invidious distinctions. Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated and is provided for in an act of Assembly already passed; and on this subject I commend the report of the Executive Military Department to your favorable consideration. It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer surgeons, when called to the battle field in the hospital or on the battle field; nor is it possible to do justice to the many patriotic citizen men who were always ready, when duty was summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence.

Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field, by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and it will never be just or full justice to the heaven-directed, patriotic—christian benevolence of the women of the State.

During the war I had occasion, from time to time, to communicate freely with the Legislature on subjects bearing upon the interests of the men engaged during the State in the armies of the Republic.

It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerfully and promptly the Legislature and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the support of the government, the aid and comfort or organization of troops, or for the comfort of our people already in the field.

Without the unanimous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost would have been as nothing, and the bruised hearts of kindred and friends would have been without solace, the strong arm, which has been broken and whose bodies have been maimed, would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Commonwealth would have been tarnished against the golden rules of the institutions of the Republic.

The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, shows the liberality with which, under his active management, of the system adopted by the state, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits also the number of orphans gratuitously admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 applications in all have been allowed, and orders issued for their admission, many of which have been fulfilled at the date of his report. It will also be seen, that the largest appropriation, that ever will be required, will be for this and the two ensuing years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have heretofore commended this charity to you, and I deem it unnecessary now to do more than to express my cordial approbation, which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed to the country, by those who laid down lives for the country. When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could devise or utter, was given to the soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell, their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot for an instant suppose that there is room for or need for an appropriation, which is to bless their little ones, providing comfortable homes, instead of the cold charities of an institution, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime.

At the time of the invasion of the North, in 1863, by the rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The men came forward upon the call, but the men fell it to be an injustice, and if, under the acts of Congress, they can be paid until discharged, I think you will agree with me.

Second. In Circular No. 29 from Provost Marshal General's office, dated July 19, 1864, under which the volunteers now to be discharged were raised, it is stated that the bounty provided by law is as follows:

"For recruits, including representative recruits, white or colored, $100."

And it is further added, that the first instalment of the bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

"To a recruit who enlisted in the army for one year, $33.33."

On these terms the men enlisted, and they are of opinion that they are entitled to the remainder of their bounty when discharged from service.

It is proposed, however, to pay them but a part of this remainder, because they have not been mustered out, and require their services for the full term of their enlistment, and appears to be a breach of the contract between the Government and the men. The bounty was held out by the Government as an inducement to enlist—not as additional pay for services to be rendered. The men became entitled to it by the fact of enlistment, and could only forfeit it by some misconduct, of which such forfeiture should be a legal penalty. These matters are creating much unpleasant feeling among the men. I need not suggest to you, how he has served patriotism and the country by voluntarily enlisting in the army, who has not the political influence to procure a furlough, and who has not the means to pay the expenses of a visit home, and who, during that time, takes the first opportunity to return to the field, and thus loses the privilege to extend to that people some additional relief.

The number of troops furnished the service from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz:

During the year	1861	129,794
do do	1862	71,490
do do	1863	43,045
do do	1864	91,701
do do	1865	25,810
Total		362,884

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States Navy.

I refer, for more minute details of all the military operations of this state, to the reports of the Adjutant General, of the other military departments of the state, and to my previous annual messages, without which my report would be imperfect. If I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations for the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the Chiefs of the Departments, and officers of my personal staff.

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First premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.

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Invested Premiums	1,088,283.
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W. H. GARDNER, Secretary.	
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Day Express	2:20 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n	7:10 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's	8:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n	9:25 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	1st Penn Accom.	7:50 a m
Phil'a Express	3:55 p m	2d Wall Accom.	8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n	4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom.	10:05 a m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Pitts. Erie Mail	12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom.	6:30 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
2d " "	10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom.	1:50 p m
3d " "	6:50 p m	Phil'a Express	2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n	10:30 p m	2d Penn Accom.	9:25 p m
4th " "	3:00 p m	Altoona Accom.	
		Mt. Emily Accom.	01:50 p m
		Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:50 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Fast Line	2:50 a m	Fast Line	8:20 a m
Mail	11:30 a m	Mail	3:00 p m
Express	2:20 p m	Express	12:50 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	4:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Express	3:05 a m	Express	2:05 a m
Express	11:50 a m	Express	1:50 p m
Express	2:50 p m	Express	3:22 p m
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	8:10 p m
Chicago Express	8:00 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p. m.

Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:50 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Express	3:23 a m	Express	3:58 p m
Express	2:50 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Express	8:23 p m	Express	1:25 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 4:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	8:00 p m	Express	10:50 a m
Mt McKeesport	11:00 a m	Mt McKeesport	6:00 a m
"	6:15 a m	"	2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
Express	3:10 p m	Mail	6:10 p m
Accommodation	1:40 p m	Accommodation	9:30 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Departs.		Arrives.	
No. 40 Express	7:05 p m	No. 27 Express	6:35 a m
Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.			

Brownsville Boat---Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.		
10 a m	4:00 p m	6:00 a m	6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
8½ p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Butler Stage---No. 6 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
6½ p. m.	8½ a. m.

Washington Stage---Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

413 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:1yd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The City Expenditures---Increased Taxation---The Reason Therefor.

It will be seen by a glance at the appropriation ordinance, as passed by the Councils, that the rate of taxation has been considerably increased. This is by no means pleasant, but it is essentially necessary. No tax on property has been increased from nine to thirteen mills on the dollar of the valuation! The other items of taxation remain as heretofore, excepting that on the value of liquors, which was increased to five mills, by amendment of Councils. The following acts will explain why it becomes necessary to increase the rate of taxation: The appropriation for the Water Works in 1865 was $50,000, while this year it is $75,000, an increase of $25,000, rendered necessary from the fact that the boilers and machinery, which have been in use for twenty-three years, are no longer safe, and need renewing. There is another fact which should not be lost sight of when speaking of the expenditures for the Water Works, namely: The single item of coal alone now costs the city $200 per month more per annum more than it did three years ago. The Street Appropriation last year was $20,000, but this year it has been increased to $30,000, for the purpose of liquidating the unpaid bills of last year. There is an increase of $35,000 in the appropriation for City Property, rendered necessary from the fact that two new engine houses are to be built. The sum appropriated for the Night Police in 1865, was $20,000, but this year the figure is fixed at $30,000, the police force having been largely increased last year, and a considerable amount of the expenditure not being provided for. The appropriation for Fire and Hose has been increased from $17,000 to $26,000; and the increase on loans due and falling due amounts to $27,000. The appropriation for salaries has been increased $5,000, to make up for transfers from the appropriation of last year, for the benefit of other appropriations which had become exhausted. There is an increase in the appropriation for Gas Lighting, which is very large, was caused partly by supplying a large amount of gas for the use of City Hall and the accommodation of returned soldiers, but mainly arises from the fact that the city has been held liable for the revenue tax on the amount of gas consumed free (twelve million five hundred thousand feet) under an arrangement with the Gas Company. This tax has been accumulating for two or three years past, and it must now be paid up. The main cause of the increase this year is to supply deficiencies of last year. Had the appropriations of last year been sufficient, there would have been no necessity for an increase this year, and there is every probability that the rate of taxation will be reduced next year. We submit the above as a practical turn of mind, however, will have no difficulty in perceiving very solid reasons for our increase in the rates of taxation this year, and Councils have acted wisely in passing the bill as it came from the Controller.

The Case Clearly Stated.

A very animated discussion came off in Common Council on Monday evening on the adoption of the appropriation bill for 1866. It seems that the tax on real estate has been increased from *nine mills to thirteen* on the dollar of valuation, which it is estimated will produce the required additional revenue, a sum required to meet certain deficiencies in the expenditures of 1865, and to enable the city government to progress smoothly during the year of 1866. A fierce opposition was raised to this particular increase of taxation, and the owners of realable tenements demanded to know why the taxes on real estate should be so largely increased whilst all other tax paying branches from which revenue is derived, had not been increased one single farthing.

In reply to the seemingly anxious inquiries of the gentlemen, the answer was that when the estimate for 1865 was made, no additional tax was placed upon real estate, but that on the estimate for 1866 the Finance Committee had deemed it proper to tax real estate up to *the standard of other interests from which revenue was derived.* Considerable discussion ensued upon Mr. Robb's motion to reduce the tax on real estate, but in the end, in a very fair way to pass, when Mr. Ford, of the Ninth Ward, arose in his seat and stated that the owners of real estate, on tenement houses in his ward, had already had rented their houses at a heavy increase of rent---they had increased the rates of taxation on their tenants for F. W. and Hose, and they should not now complain if Councils "followed suit," and taxed them in return, particularly as the lessee would be compelled, in the end, to liquidate *all the taxes* that might be assessed on the same. This was a weighty argument, and the motion did not prevail.

In this connection we may state that the hue and cry that has gone forth against landlords, charging landlords with extortion in the increase of rents, has its exceptions. There are still some men left in the world who are willing to live themselves and let others live, who let conscience have something to do in fixing the rates of rents. We could name, had we his permission, one landlord in the Second Ward, who owns more rentable houses, which rented last year for $800 per annum, upon which he has only increased $25, when he could just as easily have commanded $400. Such a man deserves and will receive the good wishes of his tenants for his future health and prosperity.

Junior Exhibition.

The Junior Exhibition of students in the Western University will take place on Friday evening, February 2nd, commencing at half past seven o'clock, in the University building on Diamond street. The following is the order of exercises which will be observed during the evening:

Music; Prayer; Music. Original Orations---Republican Government, Robert C. Moore. Utilitarian Education, John O. Petty. Music. Original Orations---American Civilization, Josiah T. Higham; Rest, Thos. B. Kerr. Music. Original Orations---Sacredness of Human Life, Chas. C. Dickey; The Pen and the Sword, Wilkins Updike. Music. Original Orations---Washington and Lincoln, T. Dallas Wilkins; The return of Peace; Robt. G. Young. Music. Original Orations---Advantages of Literature, Wm. D. Wilkins; The Social Problem of the Age, John C. Newmyer. Music.

The occasion promises to be most interesting, and the friends of the institution should not fail to attend.

City Executive Committee.

In compliance with instructions of the Board of Return Judges of the late primary elections, Wm. K. Ford, Esq., chairman, has appointed the following Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing two years:

First Ward---R. C. Elliott, Andrew Miller.
Second Ward---T. W. Davis, W. M. Hirsh.
Third Ward---H. F. Appleton, W. B. Keeper.
Fourth Ward---Jas. M'Auley, W. R. Brown.
Fifth Ward---R. J. McGowan, D. Beck.
Sixth Ward---A. M. Brown, J. H. Harbison.
Seventh Ward---Hugh Young, Jno. Waddiess.
Eighth Ward---John Hamilton, James Mahaney.
Ninth Ward---Jas. Little, Jas. B. Daily.
Tenth Ward---F. B. Hamilton, D. E. Hall.

Fornication and Bastardy.

Catharine Dugan made information before Alderman Kelly, charging Alexander M'Dowell with the above crime. It seems that the prosecutrix lived as a servant with the brother-in-law of the defendant during the last spring and summer, where the defendant courted, and where the alleged crime took place. M'David was recently married to a young lady of this city, who does not relish the antecedents of her new landlord. There will be some curious facts developed during the trial.

"The Soldier's Empty Sleeve."

Miss Susannah Evans the distinguished Welsh Orator, delivered a lecture on the above subject last evening, in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, under the auspices of the Allegheny Library Association. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity by our most respectable citizens, many of whom were unable to find seats. We noticed the following gentlemen on the platform. Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D. Rev. John Dong'as, D. D. Rev. John B. Clarke, D. D. Rev. Joseph King and Josiah King, Esq. While in the ante-room Miss Evans expressed a desire that the exercises should be introduced by prayer. Dr. Howard, having been called upon, addressed an appropriate prayer to the throne of Grace. Dr. Clarke then introduced the orator of the evening, who delivered one of the most brilliant and eloquent lectures it has been our pleasure to listen to. In ancient fable Briareus is said to have had one hundred arms, but the soldier has a greater number and a greater glory than all the arms that mythology gives to its heroes add its victors. The soldier's empty sleeve speaks of a pure and elevated patriotism, indomitable courage, heroic sacrifices, a mighty work accomplished, and reminds us of our duty to the soldier, his wife and children.

We could not do justice to the young lady's masterly effort in a synopsis. Her diction is majestic, her style pure and sublime, her rhetoric polished and fascinating, and her gesticulation graceful and elegant. We only re-echo the opinions of every one who heard her last evening when we say that she excels more than any lecturer of her cis-Atlantic and trans-Atlantic reputation.

Miss Evans will deliver another lecture this evening in the Second U. P. Church, (the Clarke's) South Common, Allegheny, under the auspices of the same Association. Subject---"Woman." In order to afford an opportunity to those who could not attend prayer meetings in their respective churches, we are authorized to announce that the lecture will not commence before 8 o'clock.

We call attention to a communication in another place, suggesting to the Library Association of the importance of inviting Miss Evans to deliver another lecture this side of the river. The reputation which she made last evening will secure as large an audience as any of our halls can accommodate.

Amusements.

THEATRE.---Love, that passion which levels all distinctions was most beautifully portrayed last night by Mrs. Lander, in the play of that name. There is an interest in Mrs. Lander's acting which carries away the sympathies and feelings of the audience with resistless force. The scene before them is a living and breathing reality. That it is mere acting, mere fiction that is going on before their eyes never for a moment enters their minds. There are but few women on the stage at this day who can so completely control their audience.

To night Mrs. Lander appears as Julia, in Sheridan Knowles' play of The Hunchback. Those who have seen her perform this impassioned character will appreciate the rich treat in store for them. We visit the theatre this evening only to look on and hear, we can only say, go.

OPERA HOUSE.---We knew that Miss Melville's engagement at the Opera House would be a success. We predicted it before we had seen her play, just from seeing her face. And then when we heard her sing, that settled it. Her rich, mellow voice, pure and elevated style, natural, easy, graceful, with all the elements of success combined, how could she be a failure. The fact is simply perfect, and the song of hers is worth double the price of admission. To-night she appears as the Pearl of Savoy, or Marie of the Mountains.

Another great source of attraction is the skating of Miss Carrie Moore. It has been our misfortune not to be able to see her as yet, but from all quarters we hear of her deeds, in terms of the highest praise. We hope soon to see her on the ice, with a pair of ringing blades under her feet, and then we shall have an opportunity of judging of her merits.

OPTHLIB GEMZE.---Masonic Hall was crowded yesterday evening, on the occasion of the debut of this celebrated Soubrette, and she achieved a brilliant success. She was rapturously applauded. To-night she appears in four different characters.

Railroad Accidents.

We learned last night that two accidents had occurred on the Connellsville Railroad some time yesterday. One of the accidents occurred but a short distance above the city---a brakeman by the name of Walter Dunn having fallen off the train while under way, by which he was injured in a manner that it is feared will prove fatal. The other accident occurred at or near Alpsville, a coal train having jumped from the track, making a complete wreck of the cars, and killing two mules. Mr. Crawford, of McKeesport, had his skull badly fractured, and the brains oozed from the fracture. He will probably be dead by the time this article goes to press, as there is not the remotest chance of his recovery. Phillip Miller, of West Newton, was run over by the train, and his legs badly crushed and there is scarce a hope entertained of this man's recovery. We were unable to ascertain the causes of either of the accidents, or any further particulars in regard to the persons injured.

Mayor's Clerk.

We cannot forbear congratulating Mayor McCarthy on his judicious choice of Clerk, in the person of David Mercer, Esq., who has been retained in the position he now holds under Mayor Lowry, and which he previously held under a former administration. Besides Mr. Mercer's ample experience in the duties of which he has been called to occupy during the next two years, he is possessed of those business qualifications so requisite to the prompt and satisfactory discharge of the duties of the office. His courteous demeanor and affability have rendered him at all times agreeable to those having business at the office, and the members of the press have always received the kindest treatment at his hands. Our readers may therefore rest assured that in retaining the clerk they have in the past, all information transpiring in the office, the publication of which may not prove detrimental to the public interests will be promptly furnished.

Miss Susan Evans.

To the Lecture Committee of the Library Association of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:---Permit us to suggest to you the importance of inviting Miss Susannah Evans, the unrivalled Welsh orator, to deliver a lecture before your Association at an early day. It was our privilege and pleasure to hear her delivery her lecture on the Soldier, Monday last evening, on the "Soldier's Empty Sleeve," and we are well assured that you would confer a favor on many of your numerous friends, if you would make an arrangement for at least one lecture. We think we can assure you that no hall in the city could accommodate the audience she would attract.

MANY ADMIRERS.

Eastern Papers.

---Messrs. J. P. Hunt & Co., Market Hall, this city, have just received the American Agriculturist for February, the New York Ledger, Leslie's Chimney Corner, and the Boston Pilot.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE.

Receiving Money Under False Pretences---A Novel Case.

Sometime during December last, a gipsey, woman by the name of Mary Coln, but whose real name appears to be Johanna Bzyar, entered McDonald's tavern, in the Second ward, Allegheny, and after remaining for a time accosted a farmer named Andrew J. McCoy residing in the vicinity of Girty's Run, Shaler township. She stated that he had trouble on his mind, and wished to know the cause. McCoy sought a private interview, informed the gipsey that he had lost a valuable horse, and that he would pay her handsomely if she would secure its return. She demanded a "preshmer," and was paid twenty dollars in "Greenbacks," and left the tavern. On the following day, (last Tuesday she repaired to the house of her dupe, and told him where the stock was! [illegible]

The Reward for the Boyd's Hill Murderers.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of Councils, that there is likely to be a contest between a number of the police officers in reference to the reward offered by the city for the arrest of the Boyd's Hill murderers. It will be recollected that while the bloody affair was still enveloped in mystery, and public excitement ran high, the City Council offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers. Some half dozen officers claim credit for direct or indirect agency in the arrest of Marshall, while the arrest of Freeke was effected by two others. These two claim one half of the reward; but when it is recollected, that, at the time the reward was offered, it was not known whether the murder was perpetrated by one or several individuals, the amount could not be fairly divided in the manner proposed. Perhaps the fairest plan would be to ascertain the names of all the officers concerned in the arrests, and divide the whole amount *pro rata*, by assigning the number to be eight, each would be entitled to one hundred and twenty-five dollars---a sum quite sufficient to compensate them for all the trouble incurred, and leave a few dollars to spare beside. The Police Committee will examine into the facts, and report to Councils, when the reward will no doubt be equitably distributed.

M. E. Church Items.

Revival meetings are numerous throughout the county, and much interest is exhibited. Thirty new members have lately been added to Smithfield street church, Rev. Dr. Holmes, pastor. At the annual missionary meeting, over twelve hundred dollars were raised. The city missionaries' report for the months of November and December, shows thirty-five sermons preached, one hundred and forty pastoral visits, four thousand pages of tracts distributed, twenty-four accessions to the church, and the temperance people of Beaver street congregation, Allegheny, have recently shown their appreciation of their pastor's services, by presenting him "in his basket and his store." Their donations have been numerous.....Rev. I. McGuire, of Wilkinsburgh charge, was recently presented with $200 by four young men, not members of the church.....The members and friends of Temperance ville station, a few days ago made their pastor, Rev. J. T. McGaw, a New Year's present of a new pocket book containing eighty dollars.....The brethren at McKeesport, with the generosity for which they are distinguished, recently presented the presiding elder of their district, Rev. A. J. Endsley, with a roll of "greenbacks" amounting to sixty-six dollars.

Tennyson Club---Mrs. Dr. Giles.

It will be seen, by announcement elsewhere, that Mrs. Dr. Henry S. Giles, a lady of rare attainments, and a reader of marked ability will give Shakspearian readings, under the auspices of the Tennyson Club, at Mozart Hall, on Thursday evening. The reputation of the lady as a reader, taken in connection with the interesting source from which her selections have been made, will crowd Mozart Hall to its large attendance. Tickets of admission can be obtained at the music and book stores, and at the hall on the evening of the readings. Those who would enjoy a rich intellectual treat should not fail to attend.

Pocket Picked.

---A lady who keeps a boarding house on the northeast corner of the Allegheny Diamond, had her pocket picked of twenty-six dollars in greenbacks, and some small change, while attending the market forenoon. Information of the theft was given to the police, but they were unable to discover the perpetrator.

Hamill and Kelly.

---An English paper states that Kelly, the champion oarsman, has challenged Hamill the prize-beat to row anywhere he pleases, provided the match is made upon the terms already stated. This is all Hamill claims, and, if the fact is as stated, the match will assuredly come off.

Rare Chance.

House for sale. Two story brick; range with hot and cold water; bath room; gas; marble mantles; paved yard; 10 rooms; house nearly new; finished in first class style. If desired, the whole of the furnishing will be sold with the house, as the owner's family are in declining health. The whole, or either, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 124 Wood street

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WOOLDRIDGE OIL REFINING COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

JOHN WATT, President.
HENRY M. PAYNE, Sec'y and Treas'r.

WORKS IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE WHITE

BURNING OIL.

Brand---"Lucifer."

This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels, suitable for HOME USE, or EXPORT. ORDERS SOLICITED.

DIRECTORS---John Watt, Robert Lea, Geo. Black, C. C. Hogue, A. Caldwell, H. Lea, Wm. Lea, J. W. Porter, Robt. Wallace, D. W. C. Carroll. ja12:6md

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CLARK & SUMNER.

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OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH---24 WOOD STREET.

These works have the largest capacity in the country. The brand stands the highest in this country and in Europe, for quality and fire test, and this oil is put in well seasoned barrels, prepared especially for export.

Manufacturers of BOILERS, STILLS, TANKS and Improved Boring Tools for Oil Wells. de6:1y

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Office Cor. of Penn and Wayne Streets.

This Company organized on the 29th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws, is the owner of the corporate rights and seals of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

Capital Stock	$100,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	1 00

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Secretary and Treasurer---H. W. RITCHIE.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSON,	L. S. RIGDON,
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PURE WHITE BURNING OIL

Constantly on hand and for sale

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES,

BY

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No. 47 WOOD STREET.

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And dealer in Oils. Illuminating, Lubricating, Crude Petroleum Oils, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. Consignments and orders solicited. ap7:6md

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PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

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Storage for Refined Petroleum,

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SUPERIOR OIL ENGINES.

We are constructing, and will keep on hand, a superior style of

OIL ENGINES

WITH EITHER A COMMON OR TUBULAR BOILER.

We invite parties needing engines for this purpose to call and see them, corner of PIKE and O'HARA STREETS, near City Water Works.

de28 MACKINTOSH HEMPHILL & CO.

SUNDRIES.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS NOW IN STORE.---190 bbls. Flint Hominy, 20 bbls. Pearl Hominy; 100 bbls. Dried Peaches, halves; 20 do do, quarters; 15 do do, pared; 25 do berries, pits in; 12 do do, pits out; 20 do do, chopped apples; 74 do Dried Cherries; 10 do French Currants; 25 do York State Dried Apples; 50 do Ohio do; 20 do old do; 120 doz. canned Fruits; 200 do Preserves; 50 bbls. Factory Country Lard; 12 bbls. do do; 15 do do Tallow; 50 bus. Clover Seed; 20 bags Rye; 25 do Timothy Seed; 25 boxes Factory Cheese; 50 do do Western Reserve do; 40 do English Dairy do; 50 bbls. Shellbark Hickory Nuts; 100 bbls. Dried Pitted Plums; 20 half bbls. do; 25 kegs packed do; 80 bbls. Cranberries; 26 do Cider Vinegar; 30 boxes German Soap; 25 bbls. fresh Lizzie 50 do Peachblow Potatoes; 20 do do Early Ohio do; 20 do Sorghum Molasses; 3 do prime Apple Butter; 50 do White Beans; 10 do Chestnuts; 20 bus. Walnuts; 660 lbs. Strained Honey. For sale by

L. H. VOIGT.

ja25

WINE VINEGAR Genuine imported; the finest manufactured for table use or pickling. Just received and for sale by the quart or gallon, at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW.

ja26 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

FLOATER HERRING---Just rec'd a fresh supply of fresh Smoked Floater Herring; put up in small boxes for family use, or for sale by the dozen, at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW.

ja26 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

COTTON---32 bales to arrive by [illegible]

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1866.

The produce market continues quiet and dull, though there is a fair volume of business being transacted in a retail way. There was again a very good attendance on Change today, some more new members were added to the list, and Mr. L. H. Voigt sold, by sample, two or three articles of produce, embracing Beans and Sorghum. A considerable amount of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other articles were offered without finding buyers at the figures named by the sellers.

GRAIN---There was not a single transaction in Wheat to-day that we could hear of. Prime Red and White for immediate delivery, while inferior appears to be almost unsaleable. Oats may be quoted at 47@48, on track for prime Penna. Small sales of Corn reported at 75@75. No movement in Rye or Barley.

FLOUR---In steady with a moderate local demand, and prices are pretty well sustained. We have to-day reports of sales of 400 bbls. for Spring Wheat, and $10@10½ for Winter---the outside figure only for choice. Sale of 100 bbls at $14¾. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $4.50@5 per cwt. Rye Flour dull and nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS---Bacon meets with a fair jobbing demand at unchanged rates, Lard is still quoted at 16@17 for country, and 18¼@19 for prime city. Mess Pork may be fairly quoted at $29@29.50 and very light. No movement in Bulk Meats.

SEEDS---Sale of 10 bags Clover Seed at $7, and 20 bgs do do at $7.50. Timothy is dull at $3¾, and Flaxseed is quoted at $2.35@2.50.

DRIED FRUIT---Sales of 25 bbls Apples at 14½@16; 15 do do at 16. Peaches selling at 18 to 20 for quarters, and 23 to 25 for halves. Sale of 7 bbls Plums at 20.

POTATOES---Sale of 200 bbls Peach Blows reported at $3¾ per bbl; and 100 do do at $3¾, in sacks to-day and to be delivered to-morrow.

APPLES---Steady with a fair local demand at $7 to $8 per bbl, for prime to choice.

BUTTER---Sales of 2 pkgs common Roll at 28@4 do prime do at 35@36; and 3 do do choice at 35.

EGGS---Dull and nominal at 30.

CRANBERRIES---Sales reported at 14 to $16 per bbl, the latter figure only for prime cultivated.

CHEESE---Is selling in a regular way at 21@22 for Hamburg and Goshen.

BEANS---Sales of good to prime White at $3@3.2 per bush---20 bbls New York Marrow Pea reported at $7.

SALT---Quiet and unchanged---a sale of 60 bbls reported at $2.80 per bbl, delivered.

HOMINY---Quoted dull at 3¾@4 per lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1866.

The Crude market is quiet and dull, and notwithstanding the stock is light, holders seem anxious to realize. We have but two sales to report, 100 bbls at 19¼, bbls returned; and 200 bbls at 20. We heard it stated that offers had been made to contract at 18, to be delivered on the opening of navigation, and, on the other hand, it is alleged that buyers are offering 18, without finding sellers. For Refined, in bond, there seemed to be no inquiry whatever to-day, and in the absence of sales, we give 45@46, as the asking rates, free on board cars, here. For Philadelphia delivery, buyers are offering 50 to 51c. but, as yet, our refiners are unwilling to sell at these figures. Free Oil is dull and nominally unchanged---agent. We note sales of Naptha or Residuum, and prices are nominally unchanged.

A telegram from Oil City on Monday evening says: "In the Rouseville market Crude Oil is quoted at $4,50@4,75, with a firmer feeling. No demand for light oil, but a good inquiry prevails for heavy gravity."

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHICAGO, January 30, 1866.

FLOUR---Quiet, at $7,00@7,12½ for Spring Extras.

GRAIN---Wheat $1,23@1,24 for No. 1, and $1,-@1,21½ for No. 2 Spring. Corn 1c better, at 57@57½ for No. 2, and 33½@34c for rejected. Oats quiet and 1c lower at 23½@24c for No. 1. Rye quiet, at 50@51c for No. 1. Barley dull and neglected.

WHISKY---Nominal at $2,18.

PROVISIONS---More active and firmer. Mess Pork advanced 50c; sales of 2,700 bbls at $28,25@28,37 Green Hams in fair demand at 15½c from store and 16c from dressed hogs; sales of 7,500 pieces. Green Sides sold at 12½c, and Shoulders at 9c. There was a good inquiry for English meats, but buyers and sellers were apart in their views. Bulk meats and Sweet Pickled Hams neglected. Lard more active and steady; sales of 2,000 tierces at 17@17½c for prime kettle, and 17¾@17c for steam rendered.

HOGS---More active and 10@15c higher; sales at 10,75@11,25c, closing steady at $10,75@11, dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts, 4,000; shipped, 2,467. Live Hogs---Received, 2,000; shipped, 1,024; the market is moderately active and 10@15 better; sales of 900 head at $6,80.

CATTLE---Quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, January 30, 1866.

PROVISION---Firm, with a fair demand. Mess pork, sales of 950 barrels, City, new, at $28,00; do., Choice, $28,50. Bacon quiet; Shoulders held at 14½; Clear Sides sold at 18½@. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders 12c; Sides sold at 14½@; Clear Sides, 16½@. Packed Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 13½@; Sides, 12½@13c; Hams, 16@16½. Lard in good demand. Sales of 300 tierces of Prime City Kettle at 17½@; Head, 17c.

HOGS---Active and 10c higher. Sales of Live at $11,25@11,60 net, and $9,60 gross. Dressed hogs at $11,00@11,25. Receipts, 1,420.

PETROLEUM---Is firm, but quiet.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.---Current prices for the week at $@$:

BEEVES---Extra quality, $17,50@18,00; fair to good, $14,00@17,50; common, $11,50@13,50; inferior, $9@11.

COWS AND CALVES---Extra, $100@120; first quality, $85@95; ordinary, $65@75; common, $50@60; inferior, $45@50.

YEAR CALVES---First quality, 14@15c; ordinary, 12@13c; common and inferior, 10@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS---Extra per head $9@12,50; ordinary, $5,50@6,50; common, $3@5,50; inferior, $1@3,50; prime, 8@8,50.

SWINE---Extra, 10½@11c; fat hogs, 10½@10½c; light and medium, 10c@10½; still-fed, 10½@10½c.

The market for beef cattle was depressed by heavy receipts of ordinary stock; prices were somewhat lower; the supply of first class steers was inadequate to the demand, and this class ruled firm at last week's prices. All others were dull and lower, and on some grades fully 1c per pound.

HOGS---More plenty, and lower, as above recapitulation.

SHEEP---The demand for Sheep continues very light and the market is dull and quiet, while the supply is in excess of the wants of the retail trade. Enerick & Co. bought 56 head, averaging 250 lbs, from Wilson at 10c, gross, and this was the only wholesale operation reported. In a retail way, quotations may be given at 9 10 to 11 cents, for fair to good averages.

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GOLD---Bonds were up 1@1½ per cent., and 7-35 notes ½ per cent. The gold market rose to 141¼ this afternoon, but closed at 140¾@140¾. The heavy sales of Gold by the Secretary has locked up large amounts of floating supply, and hence cash gold is scarce. Statebonds were quiet and firm. Miscellaneous bonds were quiet and firm.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.---COTTON---Market is better, at 49@50c for Middling.

FLOUR---Quiet and without decided change, at $5,75@7,00 for Superfine State; $6,75@8,50 for Extra R. H. O., and $7,85@11,50 for Trade Brands---the market closing quiet.

WHISKY---Dull and nominal.

GRAIN---Wheat quiet and firmer, with a very moderate milling demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,53; also 7,200 bush Choice Amber Milwaukee, $1,55 in store. Rye dull; Western, 90c in store. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal. Corn more active and 1c better, at 80@82c for unsound, and 83@86c for Sound Mixed Western in store and delivered. Oats dull and heavy, at 44@46c for unsound, and 68@70c for sound.

PETROLEUM---At 32c for Crude, and 54c for Refined in bond.

GROCERIES---Coffee firm but quiet. Sugar very dull; Cuba Muscovado, 12½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, $1,10.

PROVISIONS---Pork opened firmer, but closed heavy and lower, at $28,75@29,25 for New Mess ---closing at $28,50 for Mess, $28,25 for Old do---closing at $27,50 for Prime. Mess; also 6,500 bbls New Mess, for February, March and April, sellers and buyers' option, at $28,75@29,37½. Beef steady at 15c for Country New Plain Mess, and $23@24,00 for New Extra Mess. Beef Hams firmer; Western, 19@21c. Cut Meats heavy, at 11@12c for Shoulders, and 16¾@18c for Hams. Lard opened heavy, but closed firmer, at 12¾@13c for City. Bacon heavy, at 11½c; also 12,350 lbls, for February, March and April, sellers' option, at 12c. Butter quiet, at 23@25c for Ohio, and 25@28c for State. Cheese firm, at 12¾@13½c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.---Current prices for the week at $@$:

BEEVES---Extra quality, $17,50@18,00; fair to good, $14,00@17,50; common, $11,50@13,50; inferior, $9@11.

COWS AND CALVES---Extra, $100@120; first quality, $85@95; ordinary, $65@75; common, $50@60; inferior, $45@50.

YEAR CALVES---First quality, 14@15c; ordinary, 12@13c; common and inferior, 10@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS---Extra per head $9@12,50; ordinary, $5,50@6,50; common, $3@5,50; inferior, $1@3,50; prime, 8@8,50.

SWINE---Extra, 10½@11c; fat hogs, 10½@10½c; light and medium, 10c@10½; still-fed, 10½@10½c.

The market for beef cattle was depressed by heavy receipts of ordinary stock; prices were somewhat lower; the supply of first class steers was inadequate to the demand, and this class ruled firm at last week's prices. All others were dull and lower, and on some grades fully 1c per pound.

HOGS---More plenty, and lower, as above recapitulation.

The total receipts of all stocks, at all the yards for this week and last week, were as follows: Total this week, beeves, 1,822; cows, 120; veal calves, 370; sheep and lambs, 12,-[illegible]; swine, 10,151. Total last week, beeves, 8,-[illegible]; cows, 59; veal calves, 189; sheep and lambs, 18,169; swine, 8,781.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.---Railway speculation took a sharp upward turn this morning, on Pittsburgh. This caused a firmer tone in the whole market, and prices were generally higher, although not in the same proportion as Pittsburgh, with considerable excitement and animation on the Stock Board. The Pittsburgh continued the mercurial stock of the Railway list, and fluctuated between 86, 86¼ and 86½, with a very irregular and feverish market. The market at the second and last Boards was much stronger. There was more active and well distributed demand for Stocks. The following were the closing pr